MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ID NO

MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 1, 2015/2016

PCR0025 – CRITICAL THINKING

(All Foundations)

7 OCTOBER 2015
2.30 P.M – 4.30 P.M
(2 Hours)

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT

1. This question paper consists of **14** pages.
2. Answer **ALL** questions.
3. Shade the correct answers in the OMR sheet provided.

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS [80 MARKS]

1. Which of the following is one of the intellectual traits of critical thinkers?
   A. They pursue victory in every dispute they are engaged in.
   B. They dislike truth and are not curious about a wide range of issues.
   C. They are aware of the biases that shape the way they perceive the world.
   D. They are intellectually dishonest with themselves and refuse to recognize their limitations.

2. Bloom taxonomy suggests the hierarchy of thinking skills. Which one shows the level of critical thinking from the lowest order to the highest order?
   A. Analyze-apply-understand-create-evaluate
   B. Create-evaluate-analyze-apply- understand
   C. Evaluate-remember-understand-apply-create
   D. Remember-understand-apply-analyze-evaluate

3. Ryan tends to boast whenever he succeeded in any dealings. Which of the barriers in critical thinking that Ryan may be facing?
   A. Self-serving bias
   B. Wishful thinking
   C. Self-interested thinking
   D. Unwarranted assumptions

4. _____ is one of the standards of critical thinking that demands us to ask such questions as; *Could you be more specific*? *Could you give me more details*?
   A. Clarity
   B. Precision
   C. Relevance
   D. Consistency

5. The followings are NOT barriers to critical thinking:
   I. Clarity
   II. Accuracy
   III. Relevance
   IV. Egocentrism
   V. Unwarranted assumption

   A. I and V
   B. III and IV
   C. I, II and III
   D. II, IV and V

Continued...

6. The tendency to think more highly of one's nation, race, family or other social group than is warranted by the evidence, is known as _____.
   A. group bias
   B. egocentrism
   C. wishful thinking
   D. a logical inconsistency

7. Jenny ended up skipping classes because majority of her friends do so. This best describes _____.
   A. group bias
   B. stereotypes
   C. conformism
   D. self-interested thinking

8. The followings are examples of weak critical thinking dispositions:
   I. I try to see the merit in another's opinion, even if I reject it later.
   II. I hold off making decisions until I have thought through my options.
   III. I hate when teachers discuss problems instead of just giving the answers.
   IV. I prefer jobs where the supervisor says exactly what to do and exactly how to do it.

   A. I and II
   B. III and IV
   C. I, II and IV
   D. II, III and IV

9. A teenage smoker says that he will never get a lung cancer because he is special and unique and not bound to the rules of the world. This statement is best described as _____.
   A. self-serving bias
   B. wishful thinking
   C. self-interested thinking
   D. unwarranted assumption

10. Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding *science*?
   A. Science cannot answer questions of meaning and value.
   B. As science is based on facts, scientific truths cannot change at all.
   C. The scientific method can vary slightly from one investigation to another.
   D. Scientific laws are statements of what always occurs under certain conditions.

11. Which of the following statements BEST describes the *placebo effect*?
   A. Test subjects' health improves because they are given a pill.
   B. Test subjects' health improves because they know they are the control group.
   C. Test subjects' health improves because they believe that they are given a placebo.
   D. Test subjects' health improves because they know they are the experimental group.

Continued...

12. Which of the statements below is TRUE?
    A. Astrology is a science because it is widely accepted by many people.
    B. Scientific practice is a dynamic and open process driven by research.
    C. Scientism is the view that science is one of many ways of knowing anything.
    D. In a controlled study, the control group is given the drug which is to be tested.

13. Choose the BEST option listed below to complete the following sentence.
    The term "*pseudoscience*" means it is false science _____.
    A. which progresses by changing when hypotheses are proven
    B. which makes serious but unsuccessful effort to conduct research
    C. which makes untestable claims inconsistent with scientific truths
    D. which addresses only selective falsifying data through experimentation

14. A *control group* is needed in a controlled study because it ensures that _____.
    A. the experimental data is backed up by a set of data by the tester
    B. it is the experimental data and not other sources of data which is valued
    C. the study is done under two conditions so that more data can be obtained
    D. it is the substance tested and not other factors that explains apparent causal effects

15. Which of the following statements regarding a *controlled study* in science is FALSE?
    A. A placebo is administered to the control group and not the experimental group.
    B. A controlled study usually involves both an experimental group and a control group.
    C. In a double-blind test, the scientists and test subjects know the experiment's purpose.
    D. To determine the effectiveness of a drug, the experimental group is treated with the drug being tested while the control group is not.

16. All hypotheses below are appropriate to be tested in an experiment EXCEPT _____.
    A. magnet can ease chronic back pain
    B. low attendance in class is related to low scores in exam
    C. a warm and humid class is related to low performance among students
    D. sleeping with a light on can cause near-sightedness in young children

17. Which of the following sentences is a *statement*?
    A. What is your current employment status?
    B. Please begin writing your test answers now.
    C. Enter your personal details in the highlighted columns.
    D. It is important to watch your daily diet if you are unhealthy.

Continued...

18. Which of the following sentences is a *statement*?
    A. Do you know what happened to me yesterday?
    B. Don't you realize how unreasonable it is for you to expect her to visit you?
    C. How did you manage to solve the problems despite of your time constraints?
    D. Have you completed the proposal that you are supposed to submit next week?

19. The following are all conclusion indicators EXCEPT _____.
    A. hence
    B. that is why
    C. consequently
    D. in view of the fact that

20. The following are all premise indicators EXCEPT _____.
    A. as
    B. for
    C. thus
    D. because

21. Which of the statements below is TRUE?
    A. "*Let us complete this assignment today.*" is a statement.
    B. Each sentence can only be used to express one statement.
    C. An argument is a claim put forward and defended with reasons.
    D. "*You ought to finish your work before you go to sleep.*" is a non-statement.

22. Which of the statements below is TRUE?
    A. An exclamation is a non-statement with a truth value.
    B. "*As a result*", "*accordingly*" and "*so*" are premise indicators.
    C. An ought imperative asserts a value about what is valid or invalid.
    D. The argument "*If A, then B. It is B. Therefore it is A*" is not logically reliable.

23. A *non-argument* that ties to show that something is the case and not to prove that it is the case is called a/an _____.
    A. illustration
    B. explanation
    C. conditional statement
    D. unsupported statement of belief or opinion

Continued...

24. The argument "George says he saw a student being bullied in the school. George is a highly reliable witness; so, George probably did see a student being bullied in the school" is _____.
    A. a causal argument
    B. an inductive generalization
    C. an argument from authority
    D. none of the above

25. "John failed his Business Management subject because he did not pay attention in the class and failed to submit his assignment on time." Which of the answers below *best* describes the statement above?
    A. Argument
    B. Non-argument: illustration
    C. Non-argument: explanation
    D. Non-argument: unsupported statement of belief or opinion

26. An argument in which the conclusion is claimed to follow probably from the premises is _____ argument.
    A. an inductive
    B. an abductive
    C. a probability
    D. a deductive

27. Which of the following arguments uses *deductive reasoning*?
    A. Most Asians enjoy eating rice. Bob is an Asian. He probably enjoys eating rice.
    B. Jo did not come to work the whole week. So, he will not come to work tomorrow.
    C. 50% of the students in Abu's class drive to the campus. Possibly, he drives to the campus too.
    D. Either Janice is the murderer or Jean is the one. Janice is not the murderer. Therefore Jean is the one.

28. Which of the following statements is an *argument*?
    A. Ali doesn't like soccer because he prefers drawing and painting instead.
    B. If you continue to hold intolerant views, most of your friends will avoid you.
    C. Students mostly prefer to use SMS instead of email because their friends use it.
    D. You should buy a larger TV set because it offers better quality picture and sound.

29. Which of the following statements is an *argument*?
    A. When people sweat a lot after a vigorous exercise, they tend to drink water.
    B. It is unwise to live in the city because the crime rate is so high and alarming.
    C. Salleh moved to a new school because his parents did not like his previous school.
    D. He is so rich and lives such a luxurious lifestyle because he inherited a huge fortune.

Continued...

30. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
    A. An argument may be designated as either "true" or "false".
    B. A statement may be designated as either "valid" or "invalid".
    C. A valid argument simply means that it is a well reasoned argument.
    D. A deductive argument with all true premises must definitely be valid.

31. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
    A. An ought imperative is a form of command that has no truth value.
    B. Sentences in the form of proposals and instructions are non-statements.
    C. Rhetorical questions are assertions of good or bad and as such, are statements.
    D. Context is important in deciding if an expression is a command or ought imperative.

32. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
    A. All sound arguments must therefore be valid as well.
    B. No valid argument can possibly have all false premises.
    C. All unsound arguments must therefore be invalid as well.
    D. No invalid argument can possibly have a true conclusion.

33. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
    A. All strong arguments must have necessarily only true conclusions.
    B. All weak arguments are uncogent regardless of the truth of its premises.
    C. All cogent arguments are necessarily strong with a probably true conclusion.
    D. All uncogent arguments must either be weak or have at least one false premise.

34. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
    A. All sound arguments have true conclusions.
    B. An invalid argument can have true premises and a true conclusion.
    C. All sound arguments are valid but not all valid arguments are sound.
    D. An invalid argument must have a false premise if the conclusion is false.

35. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
    A. A strong inductive argument can have true premises and a likely true conclusion.
    B. A strong inductive argument can have false premises and a likely true conclusion.
    C. A strong inductive argument can have true premises and a likely false conclusion.
    D. A strong inductive argument can have false premises and a likely false conclusion.

36. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
    A. A valid deductive argument can have true premises and a true conclusion.
    B. A valid deductive argument can have false premises and a true conclusion.
    C. A valid deductive argument can have true premises and a false conclusion.
    D. A valid deductive argument can have false premises and a false conclusion.

Continued...

To answer question 37, read the following paragraph:

Premise 1: *"All humans are mortal."*
Premise 2: *"I am a human."*
Conclusion: *"Therefore, I am mortal."*

37. Which of the statements below *most accurately* describes the argument above?
    A. The argument is sound as both premises are true and the conclusion is true.
    B. The argument is unsound as the conclusion will be false if premise 2 is false.
    C. The argument is sound as the conclusion is true if one of the premises is true.
    D. The argument is unsound as the conclusion is not supported by the premises.

To answer question 38, read the following paragraph:

Premise 1: *"All tomatoes are vegetables."*
Premise 2: *"A cucumber is a vegetable."*
Conclusion: *"Therefore, a cucumber is a tomato"*

38. Which of the statements below *most accurately* describes the argument above?
    A. The argument is valid as all the premises are true.
    B. The argument is invalid as the conclusion is clearly false.
    C. The argument is invalid as the premises do not support the conclusion.
    D. The argument is invalid as the two premises do not relate to each other logically.

To answer question 39, read the following paragraph:

Premise 1: *"If you fail Critical Thinking, then you need to take the supplementary examination."*
Premise 2: *"You did not need to take the supplementary exam."*
Conclusion: *"Therefore, it means that you did not fail Critical Thinking."*

39. The above argument is an example of _____.
    A. denying the antecedent
    B. affirming the consequent
    C. denying the consequent (*modus tollens*)
    D. affirming the antecedent (*modus ponens*)

To answer question 40, read the following paragraph:

Premise 1: *"If Susan eats hairy crabs, then her lips will be swollen."*
Premise 2: *"Susan's lips were swollen."*
Conclusion: *"Therefore, Susan must have eaten hairy crabs."*

40. The above argument is an example of _____.
    A. denying the antecedent
    B. affirming the consequent
    C. denying the consequent (*modus tollens*)
    D. affirming the antecedent (*modus ponens*)

Continued...

To answer question 41, read the following paragraph:

Premise 1: *"If the murder suspect has a weapon, he is a danger to everyone."*
Premise 2: *"The murder suspect is armed with two guns and an assault rifle."*
Conclusion: *"Therefore, he is a danger to everyone."*

41. The above argument is an example of _____.
    A. denying the antecedent
    B. affirming the consequent
    C. denying the consequent (*modus tollens*)
    D. affirming the antecedent (*modus ponens*)

To answer question 42, read the following paragraph:

"If the national debt is paid off with inflated money, then borrowers will benefit. However, I am convinced that borrowers have not benefitted. So, the national debt has not been paid off with inflated money." – an economist

42. The above argument is an example of _____.
    A. denying the antecedent
    B. affirming the consequent
    C. denying the consequent (*modus tollens*)
    D. affirming the antecedent (*modus ponens*)

To answer question 43, read the following paragraph:

"If the consumer confidence figure is high, then the current Mega sales promotions will be a success. Recent announcement by the government expressed confidence that the current Mega sales promotions will be a success. So, the consumer confidence figure must be high." – a businessman

43. The above argument is an example of _____.
    A. denying the antecedent
    B. affirming the consequent
    C. denying the consequent (*modus tollens*)
    D. affirming the antecedent (*modus ponens*)

44. All of the following are common patterns of inductive reasoning EXCEPT _____.
    A. predictive argument
    B. inductive generalization
    C. argument from authority
    D. argument from definition

Continued...

45. "Since Alice always comes late to the class, she will probably come late to the class today" is an example of a/an _____.
    A. report
    B. argument
    C. explanation
    D. illustration

46. Which of the following BEST describes the argument below if *only premise 2 is true*?

    Premise 1: *"All Malaysians love shopping."*
    Premise 2: *"Alexander is a Malaysian."*
    Conclusion: *"Therefore, Alexander loves shopping."*

    A. A valid and sound deductive argument
    B. A valid but unsound deductive argument
    C. An invalid but sound deductive argument
    D. An invalid and unsound deductive argument

47. Which of the following BEST describes the argument below if *all the premises are true*?

    Premise 1: *"All students in government schools have to take year end exams."*
    Premise 2: *"My sister, Jessica takes year end exams."*
    Conclusion: *"Therefore, my sister is a student in government school."*

    A. A valid and sound deductive argument
    B. A valid but unsound deductive argument
    C. An invalid but sound deductive argument
    D. An invalid and unsound deductive argument

48. A "*good argument*" is _____.
    A. deductively valid and all premises are true
    B. highly persuasive and can influence other people easily
    C. well-written and uses strong language to assert the points made
    D. in agreement with the views of the person who makes the argument

49. Which of the following BEST describes the argument below if *all the premises are true*?

    Premise 1: *"Most MMU students can communicate in English."*
    Premise 2: *"Ali is an MMU student."*
    Conclusion: *"It follows that Ali cannot communicate in English."*

    A. A weak but cogent inductive argument
    B. A strong and cogent inductive argument
    C. A weak and uncogent inductive argument
    D. A strong but uncogent inductive argument

Continued...

50. Which of the following BEST describes the argument below if *all the premises are true*?

Premise 1: *"Most new BMW cars come equipped with luxurious leather covers."*
Premise 2: *"I am getting a new BMW car for my 21st birthday."*
Conclusion: *"So, the new BMW car which I will be getting for my 21st birthday will likely come equipped with luxurious leather covers."*

A. A weak but cogent inductive argument
B. A strong and cogent inductive argument
C. A weak and uncogent inductive argument
D. A strong but uncogent inductive argument

For questions 51-70, please indicate the type of fallacy illustrated in the arguments.

51. Ghosts must exist because no one has been able to prove that they do not exist.
A. Scare tactics
B. False alternative
C. Questionable cause
D. Appeal to ignorance

52. Classical music is better than rock music because classical music is not as good.
A. Weak analogy
B. Questionable cause
C. Hasty generalization
D. Begging the question

53. Yesterday I walked under a ladder on the way to my job interview and I didn't get the job I wanted. Walking under ladders causes bad luck.
A. Inconsistency
B. Slippery slope
C. False alternative
D. Questionable cause

54. You claim that smoking is bad for health. Yet I happen to know that you used to smoke during social parties.
A. Straw man
B. Look who's talking
C. Bandwagon argument
D. Two wrongs make a right

55. I did not cheat in the examination! Please don't find me guilty. I'm suffering enough through being an orphan.
A. Straw man
B. Appeal to pity
C. Personal attack
D. Begging the question

Continued...

56. How long have you been friend to this jerk?
    A. Equivocation
    B. Loaded question
    C. Hasty generalization
    D. Begging the question

57. All the cool students in MMU own a car. Therefore you should own one.
    A. Straw man
    B. Red herring
    C. Bandwagon argument
    D. Inappropriate appeal to authority

58. Students have asked that we extend the hostel visitation hours by one hour on Friday and Saturday nights. This request will have to be denied. If we give students an extra visitation hour on weekends, next they will be asking us to allow their friends to stay over all night.
    A. Weak analogy
    B. Slippery slope
    C. Questionable cause
    D. Hasty generalization

59. People's concern about killing animals for food should be denied. What about the poor potatoes? They gouge out their eyes, they rip off the skin and they throw them in boiling oil.
    A. Straw man
    B. Weak analogy
    C. Slippery slope
    D. Hasty generalization

60. We should not support violence. So why do not we gather tonight for a demonstration?
    A. Equivocation
    B. Inconsistency
    C. Slippery slope
    D. Begging the question

61. My uncle has argued that we need to start a business if we want to be successful. But my uncle is not a rich man. He is still driving that old car for the past 10 years.
    A. Red herring
    B. Slippery slope
    C. Personal attack
    D. Attacking the motive

Continued...

62. Daniel has been criticized for his lateness to the meeting. However, he doesn't deserve to be criticized because he has been very helpful all this while.
    A. Red herring
    B. Personal attack
    C. Attacking the motive
    D. Bandwagon argument

63. Honey is sweet. This person is my honey. Therefore she is sweet.
    A. Equivocation
    B. Questionable cause
    C. Hasty generalization
    D. Attacking the motive

64. From a survey conducted on group LL1 in Multimedia University, it was found that a majority of students in the group drive to the campus. Therefore, a majority of university students drive to the campus.
    A. Equivocation
    B. Appeal to ignorance
    C. Hasty generalization
    D. Attacking the motive

65. I don't feel guilty about cheating on my friend. She cheated on me last trimester.
    A. Bandwagon
    B. Inconsistency
    C. Two wrongs make a right
    D. No fallacy

66. George is immoral, because he's unethical.
    A. Equivocation
    B. Personal attack
    C. Begging the question
    D. No fallacy

67. "You often hear people say that the French are rude, especially to people who don't speak their language. But France is a wonderful country! The food and the museums! There's no country in Europe I'd rather visit."
    A. Straw Man
    B. Bandwagon
    C. Red Herring
    D. Look who's Talking

Continued...

68. "I am positive that my work will meet your requirements. I really need the job since my grandmother is sick."
    A. Inconsistency
    B. Appeal to pity
    C. Begging the question
    D. Bandwagon argument

69. "Even though it's only the first day, I can tell this is going to be a boring course."
    A. Scare tactics
    B. Equivocation
    C. Look who's talking
    D. Hasty generalization

70. George Bush is a good communicator because he speaks effectively.
    A. Inconsistency
    B. False alternatives
    C. Appeal to ignorance
    D. Begging the question

71. The statement "*Aminah told Salmah she was intelligent*" is best termed as _____.
    A. vague
    B. ambiguous
    C. overgeneral
    D. factually disputed

72. "Democracy means ruled by ignorant masses" is an example of _____.
    A. precising definitions
    B. ostensive definitions
    C. stipulative definitions
    D. persuasive definitions

73. When a term's meaning gives rise to difficult "borderline" cases, it is said to be _____.
    A. vague
    B. common
    C. ambiguity
    D. overgeneral

74. A _____ is defined in the way it is standardly used in language.
    A. lexical definition
    B. precising definition
    C. stipulative definition
    D. persuasive definition

Continued...

75. _____ contain emotional appeals and slanted terms and are often given in arguments over highly charged political and social topics in which people have firm views.
A. Lexical definitions
B. Precising definitions
C. Stipulative definitions
D. Persuasive definitions

76. "*Telephone* means Blackberry, Samsung, Sony Ericsson and so forth."
The statement above is an example of a (an) _____.
A. ostensive definition
B. definition by subclass
C. enumerative definition
D. definition by genus and difference

77. If the meaning of a word (or a group of words) is said to be fuzzy, blurry and inexact, we can say that the word (or a group of words) is _____.
A. vague
B. ambiguous
C. overgeneral
D. meaningless

78. Which of the following are types of ambiguity?
A. Semantic and lexical ambiguities
B. Lexical and structural ambiguities
C. Structural and semantic ambiguities
D. Semantic and syntactical ambiguities

79. "*Low-Income* is defined in an economic report as having a monthly salary of up to Ringgit Malaysia three thousand."
The statement above is an example of a _____.
A. lexical definition
B. precising definition
C. stipulative definition
D. persuasive definition

80. "*Capitalism* is best defined as an unfair economic system whereby the rich is provided with ample opportunity to make obscene profits at the expense of the poor."
The statement above is an example of a _____.
A. lexical definition
B. precising definition
C. stipulative definition
D. persuasive definition

End of Paper